THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1793. [N° 1612.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 24.

AFTER reading and referring several petitions, the House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing a loan in the notes or certificates of the several States, &c. The amendment moved by Mr. Steele, respecting transfers and assignments, was further discussed—A long debate ensued—The question being at length taken, it was negatived. Ayes 30—Noes 33.

FRIDAY, January 25.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of the individual States, &c.

Mr. Dayton's amendment to postpone the subscriptions to the loan to January 1794, was further discussed—the object of which is, that the balances on the settlement of the accounts shall be known and reviewed, if it shall be thought necessary, previous to the commencement of the loan. This amendment was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 39—Noes 20.

An amendment, by way of proviso, was moved by Mr. Boudinot, the object of which is to give a preference in the loan to certificates issued expressly for *services and supplies* during the war—this was adopted.

The question on engrossing the bill was determined by ayes and noes—there being equally divided, viz. ayes 32, noes 32—

The Speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, January 26.

A letter was read from the Treasurer of the United States, enclosing his account of receipts and expenditures for the War-department for the quarter, ending the 31st of December, as settled by the officers of the Treasury. Ordered that 100 copies be printed.

Several petitions were read, praying compensation for property used, lost or destroyed, during the war. On motion, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on lost or destroyed property was read, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fitzsimons informed the House, that the members of the committee, on the inquiry into the causes of the failure of the expedition under General St. Clair, were then attending to the examination of several witnesses, whose evidence was considered important; if the question on the passage of the bill should now be taken, it would be proper to notify the committee to attend; and if any further debate should ensue, the time would be so taken up that the witnesses must be dismissed, and their attendance required on Monday. Some members observing, that it was very probable several of the House would offer remarks on the bill before the question was taken.

A motion was made to adjourn; which being put, was carried in the affirmative, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 28.

The blanks in the bill to authorize a loan, in the notes or certificates of the individual States, &c. were filled up. The question then was on the passage of the bill. On this Mr. Page moved the previous question. The ayes and noes being called on this, the previous question was put in the following words:—Shall the main question on the bill be now put? This was determined in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, Shall the bill pass? The yeas and noes were equally divided.—The Speaker gave his casting vote, in favour of passing the bill.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear his Secretary, communicating to the House a statement of the expenditures, to the end of the year 1792, from the sum of 10,000 dollars, appropriated for contingent expences. Also, a supplementary arrangement respecting the district of the State of North Carolina, in relation to the act laying duties on distilled spirits.

In Committee of the whole, on the resolution for granting half-pay for 7 years to the widows and orphans of such officers of the army as have been killed in the service of the United States since the 3d day of June, 1784, or which may hereafter be killed in the public service.

Mr. KEY in the chair.

Mr. Hartley, who brought forward the motion, moved to strike out June 3, 1784, and insert 4th day of March, 1789.

Mr. Livermore said he should be in favour of the motion, if it went as far back as the year 1775, and comprehended the widows and orphans of the officers of the army killed within two years from the commencement of the war.

Mr. Williamson said, he should consider it his duty to move for an amendment to the proposition, in the progress of its discussion, by inserting a clause to provide for the widows and orphans of the officers of the militia.

Mr. Wadsworth stated the reasons on which he supposed provision had not been made for the widows and orphans of those officers which were killed during the period alluded to by the gentleman from New Hampshire: One principal one was, that the new government was not authorized by the constitution to create any demands against the United States;—the government was bound to take up the debts as they found them. The old government had not recognized the claims of those widows and orphans alluded to. With respect to the present resolution, he was opposed to the amendment;—he thought it ought to go back to June 1784, the commencement of the present Indian war. He should move for other amendments to the resolution, that it should provide not only for those who may fall by the sword, but for such as die in the public service. He should also be for extending the provision to the widows and orphans of the officers of the militia. He considered it as a most disgraceful thing to a government, not to make provision for the families of those who sacrificed their lives in the cause of their country.

The motion for striking out June 3, 1784, was put and carried. The other part of the motion, to insert 4th day of March, 1789, was not put, being superceded by a motion for the Committee's rising—The Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to insert the following in your Newport Mercury, *and you will oblige a Number of your Customers.*

Extract of a letter from a Friend.

YOU have often heard it reported, that Newport is fast sinking into poverty and wretchedness. This has been propagated, you may believe, by some ill-natured or gloomy souls, who are so superstitious or weak as to think, and perhaps *wish*, that judgments are coming upon us, for carrying on the Slave-Trade, &c.—But, no such thing, I can assure you, Newport is *rising* as fast as Blanchard in his Balloon.

A Company of Tragedians has lately made us a visit, and opened a Theatre in the Court-House—this has put a new face upon things. You would be pleased, to see our streets crowded with gentlemen and ladies repairing to the Play-House, evening after evening. You would not think we were *poor*, should you see how freely we spend our money. Two or three hundred dollars, in a night, are considered as a mere trifle.

I must not omit one circumstance. A certain mechanic has lately moved into town, and obtained leave of the Leg Batture to set up a manufactory in an apartment of the Court House. But the noise of his looms, &c. gave some disturbance to some of our gentry, while attending on the Stage. He was desired to desist, and stop his works, for the more important business of the drama. But who would have thought it!—he plead his prior right to the part of the house which he occupied—that the actors had taken possession of the House, without any license, and in violation of a law of the State—and he could not in conscience refrain from his work for them, &c.—Hon'ble Soul! Why did this foreigner come to Newport with his *Conscience*? We want no such commodity. Nor do we desire any such drudgery, tugging at looms and wheels. We are for pleasure and money, and for enjoying these, we hoot to hear of manufactures.—Our gentlemen, therefore, and that some of the first characters too! resolved to put a stop to the noise of this mechanic. They said it was *intolerable*, that he should disturb gentlemen and ladies of the town in their *important* diversions; and that he should plead a law in his favour, was rather an insult. There was, indeed, a law against Theatrical performances, they acknowledged. But it was obsolete, and inconsistent with these *liberty times*, and therefore not to be regarded by gentlemen of fashion. And, for their part, could have no idea of the honest man's *conscience*. They therefore invaded the poor man's apartment, and by threats and bribes coaxed his workmen to desist. Glorious exploit! Let it be recorded to their honour, down to their latest posterity!—But the cream of all is yet to be mentioned. These entertainments, which they call *plays*, and what not, are in truth MORAL LECTURES. They promote morality, and *religion* too. Sometimes the spectators, at least some of them, even *shed tears*. And this is more than your *preachers* can do. Have we not reason to conclude, that these stage-players have already had more influence on the heart, and done more good, than all the clergy by their preaching?—These dull meetings for public worship, as they are called, are therefore growing thin, not suiting the taste of the times. They are now attended only by a few superstitious long faces.—The theatre is likely to supercede the preaching of the gospel, in the old, tiresome way. For my part, I have near done with being pounded and tortured with these *pulpit drum-sticks*. By the stage the whole world will be moralized, and become good Christians. And these will be halcyon days!

The actors have left us for the present. We shall have a dull time of it for a few weeks. But they are to return in the spring, and a theatre is to be set up, which will attract the gentry from the West-Indies, and the Southern States. These, with the help of our slave-traders, great friends to the stages, will fill the town with money, and good company. Let them toil at manufactures who will. The inhabitants of Newport know better, than to get their living by such low, drudgery.

So no more, but that I am

A TRUE NEWPORTER.

January 31, 1793.

P. S. Some short sighted folks would take all this to be a piece of irony, and a bitter sarcasm. Let them think what they will, no matter, so long as our gentry are pleased.—The following is rather against us, I confess. Blanchard's gaz has evaporated, and his Balloon is fallen to the ground, or in a mud-puddle. And they say, "*Pride always goes before a fall.*"—But never mind it.

From the (PHILADELPHIA) *GENERAL ADVERTISER.*

Mr BACHE,

I FEEL the most lively satisfaction in beholding the cause of liberty in France so popular in the United States, notwithstanding the malicious industry employed by those from whom we are obliged to receive our history of the revolution, to defame its leading events and principal authors.

But while I rejoice so much to see the cause in general so well received, I cannot but be disgusted at the disposition which some of us discover to ape every particular circumstance that attends it.

This remark was excited by the use which I see made of the term *Citizen*, in imitation of a custom introduced into France since the last revolution.

This appellation was proper to be introduced and countenanced in that country, in order to make the people feel more strongly the difference between their present elevated rank of citizens, and their former degraded situation of subjects. It was natural for the people of France, after having suffered so much from the miseries of inequality and artificial distinction of rank, to seize with ardor every thing held out to them which pointed out to them the happy change of their situation, and the present superiority of their characters.

In this country, however, we have not felt or known the inconvenience of a distinction of rank or superiority of rights in any priviledged part of the community: we have no change of situation to mark by a change of political terms: we have no ancient oppressions to render odious, and no deliverance from them to celebrate; it is therefore unseasonable and ridiculous to transfer this term from a country where its use was so well justified, to one where no circumstances require it or render it applicable, and to relinquish terms which use has sanctioned and rendered familiar.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia clean HEMP,
Russia SHEETING,
Russia BAR-IRON of the first Quality, flat and square, for Ship-Building, or other Use,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and
BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1793. [N° 1612.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 24.

AFTER reading and referring several petitions, the House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing a loan in the notes or certificates of the several states, &c. The amendment moved by Mr. Mercer, respecting transfers and assignments, was further discussed—A long debate ensued—The question being at length taken, it was negatived. Ayes 30—Noes 33.

FRIDAY, January 25.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of the individual States, &c.

Mr. Dayton's amendment to postpone the subscriptions to the loan to January 1794, was further discussed—the object of which is, that the balances on the settlement of the accounts shall be known and reviewed, if it shall be thought necessary, previous to the commencement of the loan. This amendment was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 39—Noes 20.

An amendment, by way of proviso, was moved by Mr. Boudinot, the object of which is to give a preference in the loan to certificates issued expressly for *services and supplies* during the war—this was adopted.

The question on engrossing the bill was determined by ayes and noes—these being equally divided, viz. ayes 32, noes 32—

The Speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, January 26.

A letter was read from the Treasurer of the United States, enclosing his account of receipts and expenditures for the War-department for the quarter, ending the 31st of December, as settled by the officers of the Treasury. Ordered that 100 copies be printed.

Several petitions were read, praying compensation for property used, lost or destroyed, during the war. On motion, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on lost or destroyed property was read, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fitzsimons informed the House, that the members of the committee, on the inquiry into the causes of the failure of the expedition under General St. Clair, were then attending to the examination of several witnesses, whose evidence was considered important; if the question on the passage of the bill should now be taken, it would be proper to notify the committee to attend; and if any further debate should ensue, the time would be so taken up that the witnesses must be dismissed, and their attendance required on Monday. Some members observing, that it was very probable several of the House would offer remarks on the bill before the question was taken.

A motion was made to adjourn; which being put, was carried in the affirmative, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 28.

The blanks in the bill to authorize a loan, in the notes or certificates of the individual States, &c. were filled up. The question then was on the passage of the bill. On this Mr. Page moved the previous question. The ayes and noes being called on this, the previous question was put in the following words:—Shall the main question on the bill be now put? This was determined in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, Shall the bill pass? The yeas and noes were equally divided.—The Speaker gave his casting vote, in favour of passing the bill.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear his Secretary, communicating to the House a statement of the expenditures, to the end of the year 1792, from the sum of 10,000 dollars, appropriated for contingent expences. Also, a supplementary arrangement respecting the district of the State of North Carolina, in relation to the act laying duties on distilled spirits.

In Committee of the whole, on the resolution for granting half-pay for 7 years to the widows and orphans of such officers of the army as have been killed in the service of the United States since the 3d day of June, 1784, or which may hereafter be killed in the public service.

Mr. KEY in the chair.

Mr. Hartley, who brought forward the motion, moved to strike out June 3, 1784, and insert 4th day of March, 1789.

Mr. Livermore said he should be in favour of the motion, if it went as far back as the year 1775, and comprehended the widows and orphans of the officers of the army killed within two years from the commencement of the war.

Mr. Williamson said, he should consider it his duty to move for an amendment to the proposition, in the progress of its discussion, by inserting a clause to provide for the widows and orphans of the officers of the militia.

Mr. Wadsworth stated the reasons on which he supposed provision had not been made for the widows and orphans of those officers which were killed during the period alluded to by the gentleman from New Hampshire: One principal one was, that the new government was not authorized by the constitution to create any demands against the United States;—the government was bound to take up the debts as they found them. The old government had not recognized the claims of those widows and orphans alluded to. With respect to the present resolution, he was opposed to the amendment;—he thought it ought to go back to June 1784, the commencement of the present Indian war. He should move for other amendments to the resolution, that it should provide not only for those who may fall by the sword, but for such as die in the public service. He should also be for extending the provision to the widows and orphans of the officers of the militia. He considered it as a most disgraceful thing to a government, not to make provision for the families of those who sacrificed their lives in the cause of their country.

The motion for striking out June 3, 1784, was put and carried. The other part of the motion, to insert 4th day of March, 1789, was not put, being superceded by a motion for the Committee's rising—The Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to insert the following in your Newport Mercury, *and you will oblige a Number of your Customers.*

Extract of a letter from a Friend.

YOU have often heard it reported, that Newport is fast sinking into poverty and wretchedness. This has been propagated, you may believe, by some ill-natured or gloomy souls, who are so superstitious or weak as to think, and perhaps *wish*, that judgments are coming upon us, for carrying on the Slave-Trade, &c.—But, no such thing, I can assure you, Newport is *rising* as fast as Blanchard in his Balloon.

A Company of Tragedians has lately made us a visit, and opened a Theatre in the Court-House—this has put a new Face upon things. You would be pleased, to see our streets crowded with gentlemen and ladies repairing to the Play-House, evening after evening. You would not think we were *poor*, should you see how freely we spend our money. Two or three hundred dollars, in a night, are considered as a mere trifle.

I must not omit one circumstance. A certain mechanic has lately moved into town, and obtained leave of the Legislature to set up a manufactory in an apartment of the Court House. But the noise of his looms, &c. gave some disturbance to some of our gentry, while attending on the stage. He was desired to desist, and stop his works, for the more important business of the drama. But who would have thought it!—he plead his prior right to the part of the house which he occupied—that the actors had taken possession of the house, without any license, and in violation of a law of the State—and he could not in conscience relinquish his work for them, &c.—Honest Soul! Why did this foreigner come to Newport with his *Conscience*! We want no such commodity. Nor do we desire any such drudgery, tuging at looms and wheels. We are for pleasure and money, and can enjoy these, without toiling at manufactures.—Our gentlemen, therefore, and that some of the first characters too! resolved to put a stop to the noise of this mechanic. They said it was *intolerable*, that he should disturb gentlemen and ladies of the town in their *important* diversions; and that he should plead a law in his favour, was rather an insult. There was, indeed, a law against Theatrical performances, they acknowledged. But it was obsolete, and inconsistent with these *liberty times*, and therefore not to be regarded by gentlemen of fashion. And, for their part, could have no idea of the honest man's *conscience*. They therefore invaded the poor man's apartment, and by threats and bribes caused his workmen to desist. Glorious exploit! Let it be recorded to their honour, down to their latest posterity!—But the cream of all is yet to be mentioned. These entertainments, which they call *plays*, and what not, are in truth MORAL LECTURES. They promote morality, and *religion* too. Sometimes the spectators, at least some of them, even *shed tears*. And this is more than your *preachers* can do. Have we not reason to conclude, that these stage-players have already had more influence on the heart, and done more good, than all the clergy by their preaching?—These dull meetings for public worship, as they are called, are therefore growing thin, not suiting the taste of the times. They are now attended only by a few superstitious long faces.—The theatre is likely to supercede the preaching of the gospel, in the old, tiresome way. For my part, I have near done with being pounded and tortured with these *pulpit drum-sticks*. By the stage the whole world will be moralized, and become good Christians. And these will be halcyon days!

The actors have left us for the present. We shall have a dull time of it for a few weeks. But they are to return in the spring, and a theatre is to be set up, which will attract the gentry from the West-Indies, and the Southern States. These, with the help of our slave-traders, great friends to the stages, will fill the town with money, and good company. Let them toil at manufactures who will. The inhabitants of Newport know better, than to get their living by such low drudgery.

So no more, but that I am

A TRUE NEWPORTER.

January 31, 1793.

P. S. Some short-sighted folks would take all this to be a piece of irony, and a bitter sarcasm. Let them think what they will, no matter, so long as our gentry are pleased.—The following is rather against us, I confess. Blanchard's gaz has evaporated, and his Balloon is fallen to the ground, or in a mud-puddle. And they say, "*Pride always goes before a fall.*"—But never mind it.

From the (PHILADELPHIA) *GENERAL ADVERTISER.*

Mr. BACHE,

I FEEL the most lively satisfaction in beholding the cause of liberty in France so popular in the United States, notwithstanding the malicious industry employed by those from whom we are obliged to receive our history of the revolution, to defame its leading events and principal authors.

But while I rejoice so much to see the cause in general so well received, I cannot but be disgusted at the disposition which some of us discover to ape every particular circumstance that attends it.

This remark was excited by the use which I see made of the term *Citizen*, in imitation of a custom introduced into France since the last revolution.

This appellation was proper to be introduced and countenanced in that country, in order to make the people feel more strongly the difference between their present elevated rank of citizens, and their former degraded situation of subjects. It was natural for the people of France, after having suffered so much from the miseries of inequality and artificial distinction of rank, to seize with ardor every thing held out to them which pointed out to them the happy change of their situation, and the present superiority of their characters.

In this country, however, we have not felt or known the inconvenience of a distinction of rank or superiority of rights in any priviledged part of the community: we have no change of situation to mark by a change of political terms: we have no antient oppressions to render odious, and no deliverance from them to celebrate; it is therefore unseasonable and ridiculous to transfer this term from a country where its use was so well justified, to one where no circumstances require it or render it applicable, and to relinquish terms which use has sanctioned and rendered familiar.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia clean HEMP,
Russia SHEETING,
Russia BAR-IRON of the first Quality, flat and square, for Ship-Building, or other Use,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and
BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1792.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

By the Packet arrived at New-York the British Packet Queen Charlotte, in 28 Days, from Falmouth, and brings Intelligence to the 9th of January, viz.

Late French King's Defence.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, December 26.

TRIAL of LOUIS XVI.

IT having been decided, on Tuesday, in consequence of a request from the Commandant-General of Paris, that the unfortunate Louis should be brought to the bar next morning, at nine o'clock, the sitting of Wednesday commenced at that hour.

Within a few minutes afterwards, the President said, "I announce to the Assembly that Louis and his defenders are ready to appear at the bar. I forbid the Members and the spectators to shew any signs of censure or approbation. Louis then appeared at the bar accompanied by M. M. Lamoignon Malherbes, Tronchet, de Seze, the Mayor of Paris, and the Commandant of the National Guards.

The President said, Louis, the Convention has decreed, that you shall be definitively heard to day.

Louis. "My Counsel will read to you my defence."

M. de Seze then read for some hours the defence, of which the substance is here given, as exactly as we can collect it, though the whole could by no means be contained within the limits of a newspaper. It began thus:

"Citizen Representatives of the Nation, the moment is then arrived, in which Louis, accused in the name of the French people, and surrounded by the Counsel which humanity and the law have given him, is about to deliver his justification. Even the silence with which we are surrounded, informs me, that the day of justice has succeeded to the days of presumption and prejudgment. The misfortunes of Kings have something much more affecting and more sacred than those of other men, and he who once occupied the most brilliant Throne in the universe, ought to excite the most powerful of interests. You have called him into the midst of you, and he is come, with calmness, with dignity, strong in his innocence, supported by the testimony of a whole life. He has discovered to you such to be his thoughts, by discussing without preparation, without examination, charges which he could not foresee, and offering an extemporary defence. Louis could only tell you of his innocence; I come to prove it—Would that this circle could increase, till the whole multitude of citizens, who have received a dreadful impression against him, could be contained in it, that they might form a different opinion. Louis knows, that Europe expects with impatience, the judgment which you shall give; he knows that posterity will, one day, investigate it; but he considers only his contemporaries. Like him, we forget posterity, and see only the present moment."

M. de Seze then said, that the question might be considered in two points of view, either with respect to the situation of Louis before or after his acceptance of the Constitution. The Nation he admitted, was the Sovereign, and was free to give itself what form of government it pleased; but the Nation itself could not exercise its own Sovereignty, and must, therefore, delegate it. In 1789, the Nation chose a monarchial government, and decreed the inviolability of its Chief. He then shewed, that the forfeiture of the throne was the only punishment to which the King, according to the Constitution, could be subject; and that it was only for crimes committed after this destitution, that he could be tried like other citizens. Either the crimes of which Louis is accused, were held crimes by the Constitutional Act, and, of course, if proved, were to be punished according to that Act, or they were not to be found in it; and were, therefore, not to be punished at all.

He would, however, admit, for argument's sake, that the crimes were all proved, and all mentioned in the Constitutional Act. What then was the punishment? The abdication of the Throne. But it might be said, that the nation had already abolished the Throne so that there was no farther punishment for Louis in that.—But because circumstances did not justify permit the further punishment of Louis, were new laws to be made, applicable only to one man, and formed since the accusation itself?

If, however, Louis was to be deprived of his inviolability as a King, he must then of course, have the right of being judged like a Citizen, and, in that case, where were the preservatory forms of trial decreed for citizens by the law? Where were the Jurors, those hostages for the lives and honour of Citizens? Where was the proportion of suffrages which the law had so wisely established? Where that silent ballot which enclosed, within the same urn, the opinion and conscience of the Judge? "I speak to you," said M. de Seze, "with the freedom of a free man; I search among you for Judges, and I see only Accusers; you would give judgment upon Louis, and you accused him; you would try him, and you have already expressed your will.

"As to the charge of having wished to dissolve the National Assembly. Was it forgotten that Louis had convoked it? Was it forgotten, that during 150 years Princes, more jealous of their authority, had constantly refused that convocation? Was it forgotten, that but for Louis—but for the numerous sacrifices to which he had consented, the audience could not then be sitting to deliberate upon the interests of the State?"

He would not then speak of the Memoir in which Talon was said to have the care of producing a Counter Revolution intrusted in part to him; but even upon an ordinary trial could it be permitted, that papers taken from a citizen, without an inventory and unsealed, by the invasion of his house, should be produced in evidence against him? In some of these papers mention was made of money which had been expended; but even if it was denied that this expence was for purposes of benevolence, could it be forgotten how easily Kings were circumvented and deceived? The plan of a Letter to La Fayette and Mirabeau was spoken of, but this letter had not been sent; and as to the letter of Thanks to Bouille, the Constituent Assembly itself had voted thanks to that officer. But the words were still to be uttered, which would immediately overthrow the whole series of accusations—they were these—"Subsequent to all these circumstances, Louis accepted the Constitution. The Constitution was the pact of alliance between the People and the King—there was no longer any contention—the past was forgotten."—What had been done subsequent to this acceptance was now to be examined:

"The Constitution had not ordered the guarantee of the King for the Ministers; but on the contrary, had commanded the responsibility of Ministers for the King; and even if the Constitution was forgotten, the King and his Ministers could not be both accused for the same acts.—Louis had been accused of delaying the execution of the Decree relative to Avignon—the Minister Delessart had been accused of the same thing. Louis had been accused of not communicating intelligence of the Treaty of Pilnitz, but was not that the province of the Minister, even if it had been a public instead of a secret transaction? He had been reproached with the troubles of Nimes, Jales, and other places; but was the King to be answerable for all the troubles of a great Revolution? The account given by Narbonne, was laid to the charge of Louis; but had not the National Assembly itself declared, that Narbonne carried with him the regrets and the confidence of the Nation? The surrender of Longwy and Verdun were imputed to him; but were not the inhabitants of these places the guilty persons? And who had appointed the Commander of Verdun, who chose rather to die than yield?—Was it not Louis?"

Mr. de Seze pursued his speech with much perspicuity, contending and shewing, that either Louis had no knowledge of the circumstances with which he was charged, or that they were not criminal; or that he could not be held responsible for them; or that, if responsible, the punishment could not justify, or even lawfully, be greater than deposition.

With respect to the affair of the 10th of August, he argued, that the King had made preparations, but for the defence of his own Palace; that the constitutional magistrates were with him, and that one of these read the article of the Law, which authorized the opposition of force to force; that when he was invited to the Assembly, he went there; and that the battle did not commence till an hour afterwards. It had been said, by many Deputies in the Convention, that they had assisted in producing the events of that day: If, then, they had been premeditated, how could Louis be accused of them?—Louis, who had never given a sanguinary order; who, at Varennes, chose rather to return a captive, than to expose the life of one man; who, on the 20th of June, refused every sort of defence, and chose rather to remain alone in the midst of his people? Louis, of whom History would be heard to say, that during a reign of twenty years, he had borne only an example of manners, justice and economy! who had abolished servitude in his domains; who, when the people wished for Liberty, gave it to them!

There was here some murmur; but the Counsel went through several other articles of the Accusatory Act, which it is less material to notice here, and admonished the Convention that History would judge their judgment.

At the conclusion of the speech, Louis rose and said, "Citizens, the means of my defence have been just exposed to you; I shall not resume them. In speaking to you, perhaps, for the last time, I declare that my conscience reproaches me with nothing.—My defenders have said only the truth.

"My heart is torn, when I perceive myself suspected of having wished to shed the blood of the people, and especially of being the author of what passed on the tenth of August. I avow, that the multiplied proofs of my love for the people, seem to me sufficient to remove from me this charge; and prove, that I have not feared to expose myself, that blood might be saved."

It was then nearly three o'clock, and Louis retired. The Convention, after a long debate, resolved, that the trial should be proceeded in, to the suppression of every other affair, until judgment was given.

When Louis appeared at the bar, in the beginning of the day, the President said to him as before, "Louis, you may sit down." He and two of his Counsel then seated themselves.

After this last address of Louis, some keys, supposed to belong to chests in the Thuilleries, were shewn to him by the President, and he was asked whether he knew them. He replied, that he never had known them. He was asked also, if he had any thing more to say in his defence, to which he replied, "No."

The unhappy Louis delivered his few words with an air of the greatest sincerity and emotion, shedding tears as he spoke. Himself and his Counsel were heard very attentively.

The pleadings, it is hoped, will be printed, and sent to the Departments.

In the debate which ensued upon the question of continuing the trial, some members proposed, that a decision should be immediately given; and there was much tumult in the Assembly and the Tribunes. The President was threatened by several of the members, both in words and gestures.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.

A mine of wealth is accumulating, from year to year, on the coasts of the middle States, of which few people have at present any idea.—According to information from persons of veracity employed in the coasting trade, the whole coast of New-Jersey abounds with excellent cod-fish, equal to any caught on the Banks of Newfoundland.——Bringing Sandy-Hook Light-house to bear about West, and having 25 fathoms of water, or thereabouts, they may be taught, in the proper season, nearly in the same plenty as on the Grand Bank.

NEW-YORK, February 27.

They write from Canada, that a plot had been discovered, by which it was intended to blow up *Prince Edward*, son of George the 3d, commander of a regiment there. It is said that this plot would have been fatal to Quebec, had it been carried into execution; that a number of the regiment were conspirators, and are bound hand and foot for trial.

By accounts from St. Domingo of the 21st January, we find, that very signal victories had been obtained against the insurgent negroes, from which it seems probable they will soon be entirely subdued.

Among the discoveries of this enlightened age, an ingenious mechanic in Connecticut, has invented the art of making paper that the hottest fire cannot consume.

The Judges of the SUPREME COURT of the United States, have finally delivered their opinons upon the important question which had been argued before them for 13 days, viz. *Whether an individual of any state may sue a state, or, the United States, or, whether the citizens of any one state may sue another state?*—Their opinion was, that every individual of any state has the natural privilege of suing either the United States or any state whatever in the union, for redress in all cases where he can prove a just claim, a loss, or an injury having been sustained, and *vice versa*.

BOSTON, February 27.

We learn from Europe, that the house of HOPE, and another reputable Banking House, in Amsterdam, have purchased the whole debt due to France by the United States; and that the funds of the United States were rising.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port au-Prince, dated Jan. 31, to his friend in this town.

"The rise of Sugar is occasioned by the Plantations being set on fire, and a revolt of the Negroes, who have been heretofore peaceable, till within these 20 days past; and now there is a general insurrection throughout this part of the island—there marched out yesterday 1500 men, and 400 light horse; since which there has not been any accounts of their progress; but there has been an incessant firing kept up all day—Nothing further to acquaint you of, only that business is stagnated, and American produce 20 per cent. cheaper than at Boston.

NEWPORT, March 4.

On Friday, the 22d Ult. an elegant *Standard* was presented to the *Newport Artillery Company*, by GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; accompanied with the following Address:——

February 22d, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Artillery Company in Newport,

HIGHLY pleased with the military Ardour and Zeal which you have manifested in forming a Company into such Order and Discipline; and wishing to evince my Satisfaction on this Occasion; I herewith present you a Standard; your Acceptance of which I shall esteem an Honour.——

With my best Wishes for your Prosperity,
I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient Servant,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN.

To which the Company returned the following ANSWER

SIR,

TO meet with the Approbation of a *Citizen*, so justly celebrated for his *Patriotism* and *Liberality*, is truly gratifying;—to merit a Continuance of it, will be the Height of our *Ambition*.

ACCEPT our most cordial *Thanks* for the elegant Standard you have done us the Honour to present us; the Lustre of which, we sincerely Hope, will never be *tarnished* by any Misconduct of the Company.

WITH our best Wishes, for your present and future Prosperity, we are, in Behalf of the Newport Artillery Company, with the greatest Respect,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,
FRANCIS MALBONE,
BENJAMIN FRY,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. } *Committee.*

GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq;

Last Thursday Morning arrived here, his Britannic Majesty's Schooner Diligent, Lieut. William Tapp, Commander, from New York, bound to Halifax.

Mr. Henry Voight, Watchmaker, of Philadelphia, is appointed principal Comer to the Mint of the United States.

By the 22d ult. arrived at New-York the British Packet Queen Charlotte, in 38 Days, from Falmouth, and brings Intelligence to the 9th of January, viz.

Late French King's Defence.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.
WEDNESDAY, December 26.

TRIAL of LOUIS XVI.

IT having been decided, on Tuesday, in consequence of a request from the Commandant-General of Paris, that the unfortunate Louis should be brought to the bar next morning, at nine o'clock, the sitting of Wednesday commenced at that hour.

Within a few minutes afterwards, the President said, "I announce to the Assembly that Louis and his defenders are ready to appear at the bar. I forbid the Members and the spectators to shew any signs of censure or approbation. Louis then appeared at the bar accompanied by M. M. Lambignon Malherbes, Tronchet, de Seze, the Mayor of Paris, and the Commandant of the National Guards.

The President said, Louis, the Convention has decreed, that you shall be definitively heard to day.

Louis. "My Counsel will read to you my defence."

M. de Seze then read for some hours the defence, of which the substance is here given, as exactly as we can collect it, though the whole could by no means be contained within the limits of a newspaper. It began thus:

"Citizen Representatives of the Nation, the moment is then arrived, in which Louis, accused in the name of the French people, and surrounded by the Counsel which humanity and the law have given him, is about to deliver his justification. Even the silence with which we are surrounded, informs me, that the day of justice has succeeded to the days of presumption and prejudgment. The misfortunes of Kings have something much more affecting and more sacred than those of other men; and he who once occupied the most brilliant Throne in the universe, ought to excite the most powerful of interests. You have called him into the midst of you, and he is come, with calmness, with dignity, strong in his innocence, supported by the testimony of a whole life. He has discovered to you such to be his thoughts, by discussing without preparation, without examination, charges which he could not foresee, and offering an extemporary defence. Louis could only tell you of his innocence; I come to prove it.—Would that this circle could increase, till the whole multitude of citizens, who have received a dreadful impression against him, could be contained in it, that they might form a different opinion. Louis knows, that Europe expects with impatience, the judgment which you shall give; he knows that posterity will, one day, investigate it; but he considers only his contemporaries. Like him, we forget posterity, and see only the present moment."

M. de Seze then said, that the question might be considered in two points of view, either with respect to the situation of Louis before or after his acceptance of the Constitution. The Nation he admitted, was the Sovereign, and was free to give itself what form of government it pleased; but the Nation itself could not exercise its own Sovereignty, and must, therefore, delegate it. In 1789, the Nation chose a monarchial government, and decreed the inviolability of its Chief. He then shewed, that the forfeiture of the throne was the only punishment to which the King, according to the Constitution, could be subject; and that it was only for crimes committed after this destitution, that he could be tried like other citizens. Either the crimes of which Louis is accused, were held crimes by the Constitutional Act, and, of course, if proved, were to be punished according to that Act, or they were not to be found in it; and were, therefore, not to be punished at all.

He would, however, admit, for argument's sake, that the crimes were all proved, and all mentioned in the Constitutional Act. What then was the punishment? The abdication of the Throne. But it might be said, that the nation had already abolished the Throne so that there was no farther punishment for Louis in that.—But because circumstances did not justly permit the further punishment of Louis, were new laws to be made, applicable only to one man, and formed since the accusation itself?

If, however, Louis was to be deprived of his inviolability as a King, he must then of course, have the right of being judged like a Citizen, and, in that case, where were the preservatory forms of trial decreed for citizens by the law? Where were the Jurors, those hostages for the lives and honour of Citizens? Where was the proportion of suffrages which the law had so wisely established? Where that silent ballot which enclosed, within the same urn, the opinion and conscience of the Judge? "I speak to you," said M. de Seze, "with the freedom of a free man; I search among you for Judges, and I see only Accusers; you would give judgment upon Louis, and you accused him; you would try him, and you have already expressed your will.

"As to the charge of having wished to dissolve the National Assembly. Was it forgotten that Louis had convoked it? Was it forgotten, that during 130 years Princes, more jealous of their authority, had constantly refused that convocation? Was it forgotten, that but for Louis—but for the numerous sacrifices to which he had consented, the audience could not then be sitting to deliberate upon the interests of the State?"

He would not then speak of the Memoir in which Talon was said to have the care of producing a Counter Revolution intrusted in part to him; but even upon an ordinary trial could it be permitted, that papers taken from a citizen, without an inventory and unsealed, by the invasion of his house, should be produced in evidence against him? In some of these papers mention was made of money which had been expended; but even if it was denied that this expence was for purposes of benevolence, could it be forgotten how easily Kings were circumvented and deceived? The plan of a Letter to La Fayette and Mirabeau was spoken of, but this letter had not been sent; and as to the letter of Thanks to Bouille, the Constituent Assembly itself had voted thanks to that officer. But the words were still to be uttered, which would immediately overthrow the whole series of accusations—they were these—"Subsequent to all these circumstances, Louis accepted the Constitution. The Constitution was the pact of alliance between the People and the King—there was no longer any contention—the past was forgotten."—What had been done subsequent to this acceptance was now to be examined:

"The Constitution had not ordered the guarantee of the King for the Ministers; but on the contrary, had commanded the responsibility of Ministers for the King; and even if the Constitution was forgotten, the King and his Ministers could not be both accused for the same acts.—Louis had been accused of delaying the execution of the Decree relative to Avignon—the Minister Deleffart had been accused of the same thing. Louis had been accused of not communicating intelligence of the Treaty of Pilnitz, but was not that the province of the Minister, even if it had been a public instead of a secret transaction? He had been reproached with the troubles of Nimes, Jales, and other places; but was the King to be answerable for all the troubles of a great Revolution? The account given by Narbonne, was laid to the charge of Louis; but had not the National Assembly itself declared, that Narbonne carried with him the regrets and the confidence of the Nation? The surrender of Longwy and Verdun were imputed to him; but were not the inhabitants of these places the guilty persons? And who had appointed the Commander of Verdun, who chose rather to die than yield?—Was it not Louis?"

Mr. de Seze pursued his speech with much perspicuity, contending and shewing, that either Louis had no knowledge of the circumstances with which he was charged, or that they were not criminal; or that he could not be held responsible for them; or that, if responsible, the punishment could not justify, or even lawfully, be greater than deposition.

With respect to the affair of the 10th of August, he argued, that the King had made preparations, but for the defence of his own Palace; that the constitutional magistrates were with him, and that one of these read the article of the Law, which authorized the opposition of force to force; that when he was invited to the Assembly, he went there; and that the battle did not commence till an hour afterwards. It had been said, by many Deputies in the Convention, that they had assisted in producing the events of that day: If, then, they had been premeditated, how could Louis be accused of them?—Louis, who had never given a sanguinary order; who, at Varennes, chose rather to return a captive, than to expose the life of one man; who, on the 20th of June, refused every sort of defence, and chose rather to remain alone in the midst of his people? Louis, of whom History would be heard to say, that during a reign of twenty years, he had borne only an example of manners, justice and economy! who had abolished servitude in his domains; who, when the people wished for Liberty, gave it to them!

There was here some murmur; but the Counsel went through several other articles of the Accusatory Act, which it is less material to notice here, and admonished the Convention that History would judge their judgment.

At the conclusion of the speech, Louis rose and said, "Citizens, the means of my defence have been just exposed to you; I shall not resume them. In speaking to you, perhaps, for the last time, I declare that my conscience reproaches me with nothing.—My defenders have said only the truth.

"My heart is torn, when I perceive myself suspected of having wished to shed the blood of the people, and especially of being the author of what passed on the tenth of August. I avow, that the multiplied proofs of my love for the people, seem to me sufficient to remove from me this charge; and prove, that I have not feared to expose myself, that blood might be saved."

It was then nearly three o'clock, and Louis retired. The Convention, after a long debate, resolved, that the trial should be proceeded in, to the suppression of every other affair, until judgment was given.

When Louis appeared at the bar, in the beginning of the day, the President said to him as before, "Louis, you may sit down." He and two of his Counsel then seated themselves.

After this last address of Louis, some keys, supposed to belong to chests in the Thuilleries, were shewn to him by the President, and he was asked whether he knew them. He replied, that he never had known them. He was asked also, if he had any thing more to say in his defence, to which he replied, "No."

The unhappy Louis delivered his few words with an air of the greatest sincerity and emotion, shedding tears as he spoke. Himself and his Counsel were heard very attentively.

The pleadings, it is hoped, will be printed, and sent to the Departments.

In the debate which ensued upon the question of continuing the trial, some members proposed, that a decision should be immediately given; and there was much tumult in the Assembly and the Tribunes. The President was threatened by several of the members, both in words and gestures.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.

A mine of wealth is accumulating, from year to year, on the coasts of the middle States, of which few people have at present any idea.—According to information from persons of veracity employed in the coasting trade, the whole coast of New-Jersey abounds with excellent cod-fish, equal to any caught on the Banks of Newfoundland.——Bringing Sandy-Hook Light-house to bear about West, and having 25 fathoms of water, or thereabouts, they may be caught, in the proper season, nearly in the same plenty as on the Grand Bank.

NEW-YORK, February 27.

They write from Canada, that a plot had been discovered, by which it was intended to blow up *Prince Edward*, son of George the 3d, commander of a regiment there. It is said that this plot would have been fatal to Quebec, had it been carried into execution; that a number of the regiment were conspirators, and are bound hand and foot for trial.

By accounts from St. Domingo of the 21st January, we find, that very signal victories had been obtained against the insurgent negroes, from which it seems probable they will soon be entirely subdued.

Among the discoveries of this enlightened age, an ingenious mechanic in Connecticut, has invented the art of making paper that the hottest fire cannot consume.

The Judges of the SUPREME COURT of the United States, have finally delivered their opinons upon the important question which had been argued before them for 13 days, viz. *Whether an individual of any state may sue a state, or, the United States, or, whether the citizens of any one state may sue another state?*—Their opinion was, that every individual of any state has the natural privilege of suing either the United States or any state whatever in the union, for redress in all cases where he can prove a just claim, a loss, or an injury having been sustained, and *vice versa*.

BOSTON, February 27.

We learn from Europe, that the house of HOPE, and another reputable Banking House, in Amsterdam, have purchased the whole debt due to France by the United States; and that the funds of the United States were rising.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port au-Prince, dated Jan. 31, to his friend in this town.

"The rise of Sugar is occasioned by the Plantations being set on fire, and a revolt of the Negroes, who have been heretofore peaceable, till within these 10 days past; and now there is a general insurrection throughout this part of the island—there marched out yesterday 1500 men, and 400 light horse; since which there has not been any accounts of their progress; but there has been an incessant firing kept up all day—Nothing further to acquaint you of, only that business is stagnated, and American produce 20 per cent. cheaper than at Boston.

NEWPORT, March 4.

On Friday, the 22d Ult. an elegant *Standard* was presented to the *Newport Artillery Company*, by GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; accompanied with the following Address:——

February 22d, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Artillery Company in Newport,

HIGHLY pleased with the military Ardour and Zeal which you have manifested in forming a Company into such Order and Discipline; and wishing to evince my Satisfaction on this Occasion; I herewith present you a Standard; your Acceptance of which I shall esteem an Honour.——

With my best Wishes for your Prosperity,
I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient Servant,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN.

To which the Company returned the following ANSWER:

SIR,

TO meet with the Approbation of a *Citizen*, so justly celebrated for his *Patriotism* and *Liberality*, is truly gratifying;—to merit a Continuance of it, will be the Height of our *Ambition*.

ACCEPT our most cordial *Thanks* for the elegant Standard you have done us the Honour to present us; the Lustre of which, we sincerely Hope, will never be *tarnished* by any Misconduct of the Company.

WITH our best Wishes, for your present and future Prosperity, we are, in Behalf of the Newport Artillery Company, with the greatest Respect,

SIR,
Your most obedient Servants,
FRANCIS MALBONE,
BENJAMIN FRY,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. } *Committee.*

GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq;

Last Thursday Morning arrived here, his Britannic Majesty's Schooner Diligent, Lieut. William Tapp, Commander, from New-York, bound to Halifax.

Mr. Henry Voight, Watchmaker, of Philadelphia, is appointed principal Coiner to the Mint of the United States.

The General Assembly of this State, which met at East Greenwich last Week, adjourned, on Saturday Evening, without Day. During the Session, we hear, an Act was passed permitting THEATRICAL EXHIBITIONS in this Town, subject to the Direction of the Town Council thereof.

Further Accounts by the Queen Charlotte Packet, state, That the Kings of Spain and Naples had made a Species of Acknowledgment of the existing Government of France; they will, at any Rate, be neutral; Spain is alarmed at the French Armament opposite to her Shores, and requests a Disarmment, as no Evil need be expected from that Quarter—That the National Convention do not seem disposed to War with other Nations on the Subject of the Scheldt; they have opened it as all *Rivers* ought to be, and the Privilege belongs to *all the World*—The Dutch seem to be arming her Navy; but astonished and fearful of the hydra *Equality*, are *kind of* undetermined; England, say they, will slay us! yet England seems also *lost* in an *original* System of Politics, both at home and abroad, and, have not yet, nor is it believed they will declare open Hostilities against France, though she continues to *prepare for War* both by Land and Sea; Parliament Debates, on this Subject, are voluminous——That *Joel Barlow*, of Connecticut, in America, Author of "Advice to Privileged Orders," is appointed a Member of the Convention of France—That the King of Prussia had summoned Cuttine to surrender Mentz in 48 *Hours*, who returned for Answer, that he would allow his Majesty 48 *Years* to consider of it; he considered himself in perfect Security—That the former Government of Geneva is completely annihilated, and *equality* Men fill all Offices—That the Prince of Conda has entered the Austrian Service, with 6000 Men—That Commodore Murray, with his Squadron, had sailed for the Scheldt—That General Montesquiou has arrived in London—That the Courts of Austria and Prussia were making the greatest Exertions to increase their Armies, and form large Magazines of Provisions, Ammunition, &c.—That Field-Marshal Count de Lasig was appointed Commander in Chief of the Austrian Armies destined to act against France, and was preparing his Equipage for the Campaign with the greatest Expedition—That the Emperor has resolved to be present at the next Campaign, with his principal Ministers, or at least reside within the Vicinity of the Army—That a new Corps was raising, to be dressed like the Uhlans, who were almost all destroyed in the last Campaign—That 40,000 Austrians were on their march, through Ezra, the Upper Palatinate, and Franconia, for Coblentz, where 30,000 Prussians were expected to arrive before them, and that Gen. Dumourier arrived at Paris Dec. 30.

In addition to the above, and by the same Vessel, a Letter was received by a respectable Merchant in New-York, from his Correspondent in London, dated Jan. 5, which mentions, that the prevalent Report was, *the Arrival of an Express, that Moment, from the National Convention of France, announcing, that* SENTENCE *was passed on* LOUIS, *which condemned him to* IMPRISONMENT *during the War, and* PERPETUAL BANISHMENT *thereafter—That the Convention should not contend about the* SCHELDT—*and that they were inclined to support the Principles of profound Friendship with the British Nation.*

A Writer in a late Connecticut Paper, says, "The Experiment of elective Sovereignty has never been fairly tried; and there has been no Instance in which the free Choice of a Nation has ever been, or could have been manifested in the Election of its Sovereign, in the European Quarter of the World. In the United States of America, *we* have fairly begun the Experiment of an *elective Sovereignty*, in the Choice of our President by the free Suffrages of a whole People. It remains only to be determined by Experience, whether this form of Government has sufficient Energy to perpetuate our national Happiness: or whether on the Death of the Man "who unites all Hearts," it can foment the political Union of a Territory so widely extended, and a People so numerous, as the future Inhabitants of the United States [illegible]"

"The present Prospect of America cannot fail to strike the Eye of the most remote Observer—her Commerce extending; her Manufactures rapidly encreasing; Arts and Sciences daily improving; her Agriculture flourishing; her Debts decreasing; and her Friends augmenting—add to these, Plenty within her Walls, and fearless of Menace from without—It would puzzle its worst Enemies, were they to twirl the Globe around a Thousand Times, and examine it with the Eyes of Argus, to find such another favoured Spot; and, for all this, according to the Doctrine of some Modern Reformers, we must have a Change of Men and Measures—"Vain his Attempts who strives to please you all." *Virg. Gaz.*

DIED.]—At Philadelphia, Mrs. MARY BRINGHURST, Wife of Mr. John Bringhurst, Merchant of that City, and Daughter of Capt. Robert Lawton, of this Town.—Mrs. Bringhurst was amiable—she possessed a Sweetness of Disposition, and pleasing Brilliancy of Imagination—which, with her personal Attractions, rendered her highly engaging as a Companion but she possessed more solid Qualities, which secured the Heart, and riveted the Attachment of the Husband and the Friend.

Long, long shall Mem'ry on thy Virtues dwell,
And long lament the Stroke by which they fell.

—At Johnsbury, State of Vermont, the Honorable NATHAN ARNOLD, Esq; formerly of Providence—Gentleman whose many public and private Virtues endered him highly and deservedly esteemed.

—At Boston, suddenly, Capt. WILLIAM CLAGHAN, of New-Bedford.

Mr. BARBER,

SEEING a piece in your last Paper, under the signature of *Nerus*, making illiberal remarks upon a publication in your Mercury of the 18th of February, signed *A Counsel-Man*, recommending a more circumspect attention to the cleansing patients from the Small-Pox Hospital at Jamestown, and also cautioning the inhabitants of Newport to take proper measures for preventing infectious persons from returning to Newport.—As a disinterested impartial observer, I think the advice was *friendly*, *humane* and *benevolent*; had a manifest tendency to promote the utility and benefit of the Hospital at Jamestown; most certainly could not be considered injurious, by advising to be careful in cleansing, &c. &c. and to the interest and reputation of the worthy Physician who attended; and more especially to secure the inhabitants of Newport from that most fatal of all disorders by infection in the natural way.—The advice of the *Counsel Man* was not assuming, because *in a multitude of Counsellors there is* SAFETY;—not as a *Town-Council Man*, therefore not Forgery, *as the Blockhead Nerus suggests*; necessary, because it will not be controverted, that a subject has taken the infection from a person who came out of that Hospital; consequently, it is to be presumed, that proper care and attention was neglected in cleansing, &c. &c. Therefore the Physician and Overseers were only admonished to be more prudent and careful in future: If they have given certificates to persons from the Hospital, that they were free from infection, *as Nerus has confidently asserted*, (though a doubt if every person can produce one) is it not very evident, they were not properly cleansed, as a person has taken the infection as mentioned above.—*This remarker Nerus* must be some nefarious character, replete with impudent scurrilous invectives, that no man but a perfect ruffian would introduce in a dispute that interested the inhabitants at large, and not by any means personal;—*even then, he would merit chastisement.* I am convinced he is not, *he cannot be a native of the town of Newport*, nor a friend to its inhabitants, or concerned about the safety and welfare of either the towns of Newport or Jamestown; he appears to be some unfeeling wretch, whose views are sordidly avaricious, and would not hesitate a moment in sacrificing a hundred lives to enhance his fortune a dollar.—It is my opinion, that the Overseers of Jamestown never wrote or even saw the piece under their signature, in your paper of the 25th of February. It was dictated by the *calumniating genius Nerus*; it breathes the same illiberal, abusive, saucy language. The observations of another of your correspondents, I suggest to be the same author; it is congenial of the same sentiments of scurrility and calumny.—I shall notice one of those nice *Jalpoods*, that *Nerus* makes mention of in this writer, viz. he says the public ought to be informed, that in one instance only has the Small-Pox broke out in this town this winter, and that was brought from New-York, &c. &c. The person that received the infection, at Mrs. Sheffield's, in Newport, by lodging with her children, and who came from the Hospital at Jamestown, it is true broke out about four miles from Newport, and was removed to the Hospital at Jamestown, where he had the disorder, to the greatest degree possible and live, *this is one of Nerus's nice Jalpoods that do no mischief.* This meddling caitiff has without provocation undertaken to abuse and vilify a person who had no design or views of injuring any man, or disturbing the harmony subsisting betwixt the Towns of Newport and Jamestown;—nor had the *Counsel Man's* publication any such tendency, that I can see, but candidly considered, the contrary effect. Z.

Newport, March 1.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, March 4.

ENTERED.	*From*
Brig Patty, Lovett,	Aux Cayes
—— True Briton, Aickman,	Kingston
—— Ruth, Norris,	Cape Francois
Schooner Abigail, Bowen,	St. Martins
Sloop Little Nat, Rockwell,	Aux Cayes
—— Two Friends, Chappell,	New-London
—— Four-Cousins, Weaver,	Norfolk
CLEARED.	*For*
Ship Polly, Norris,	St. Eustatia
Snow Dove, Perry,	Ditto
Schooner Hannah, Townsend,	Cape Francois
—— Adventure, Phillips,	Martinique
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Elizabeth, Sisson,	Charleston

For SALE,

A FEW Boxes of 6 by 8 Belfast CROWN-GLASS, by
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

TO BE LET,

And Possession immediately given,

A LARGE and commodious HOUSE, on the Hill, together with the LOT on which it stands, consisting of a large Garden and Yard, well fenced, and a good Well of Water.——It was formerly a Public House, kept by James Sisson; is very pleasantly situated, and may be improved as a House of Entertainment, to take Lodgers, or may be divided to accommodate Two Families.——Inquire of FRANCIS BRINLEY, Esq;

Newport, February 23, 1793.

JOSEPH FREEBORN

PRESENTS his grateful Thanks to his Customers of last Year, and hopes to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the Time to come, as he shall make it his Endeavour to merit their further Employ, by pursuing his usual cheap Method, and having their Leather well dressed, and ready in Season.

He will Tan and Curry Calf-Skins for 3/6 Cash or Produce, and all other Skins or Hides as low as can be done in this Place.—He will also pay Cash or exchange any Kind of Leather for Stock, at his Tan-Works, opposite the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting-House.

Newport, March 4, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,
That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Lisbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.	
Malaga		Currants	
West-India	Rum	Thin shell'd	Almonds
New-England		Sugar'd	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Annised Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyson	TEAS	Molasses	
Hyson-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper	per Ream
Cloves		Wrapping-Paper	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Allspice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground Stick	Redwood
Olives		Flour	Brimstone
Capers		Roll	
Florence Oil		Indigo	
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Copperas	
English Mustard		Allum	
Fresh Malaga Grapes		Best Boston made SNUFF, per Bladder.	
Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.			

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Newport, January 21, 1793.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,

Imported in the last Ships; suitable for all Seasons, but more especially the ensuing
WINTER,
And to be had at the lowest Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green
and Son,

Who wish to present their grateful Thanks for past Favours, and hope to serve their good Customers no less to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

NEWFIELD BRIDGE LOTTERY.

THE Drawing of NEWFIELD BRIDGE LOTTERY is postponed until the *second Tuesday* of *March* next, on Account of the Adjournment of the County Court to the Time first proposed—The Subscriber being Clerk of said Court, and others of the Managers belonging to it, is the sole Reason, and not on Account of the Number of Tickets on hand.——The Drawing will POSITIVELY commence at the Time now set without fail, and continue from Day to Day till finished.

DAVID BURR, *in Behalf of the Managers.*

Newfield, Feb. 3, 1793.

☞ TICKETS, at Four Dollars each, in the above Lottery, in which are, 1 Prize of 4000—3 of 1000—5 of 500—10 of 200—and 28 of 100 Dollars, may be had of JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office;—by whom the Prizes will be paid.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1793.

BOOK-BINDING done in this Brick-Market Chamber.

Newport, February 4, 1793.

The General Assembly of this State, which met at East-Greenwich last Week, adjourned, on Saturday Evening, without Day. During the Session, we hear, an Act was passed permitting THEATRICAL EXHIBITIONS in this Town, subject to the Direction of the Town Council thereof.

Further Accounts by the Queen Charlotte Packet, state, That the Kings of Spain and Naples had made a Species of Acknowledgment of the existing Government of France; they will, at any Rate, be neutral; Spain is alarmed at the French Armament opposite to her Shores, and requests a Disarmment, as no Evil need be expected from that Quarter—That the National Convention do not seem disposed to War with other Nations on the Subject of the Scheldt; they have opened it as all *Rivers* ought to be, and the Privilege belongs to *all the World*—The Dutch seem to be arming her Navy; but astonished and fearful of the hydra *Equality*, are *kind of* undetermined; England, say they, will stay us! yet England seems also *lost* in an *original* System of Politics, both at home and abroad, and, have not yet, nor is it believed they will declare open Hostilities against France, though she continues to *prepare for War* both by Land and Sea; Parliament Debates, on this Subject, are voluminous——That *Joel Barlow*, of Connecticut, in America, Author of "Advice to Privileged Orders," is appointed a Member of the Convention of France—That the King of Prussia had summoned Custine to surrender Mentz in 48 *Hours*, who returned for Answer, that he would allow his Majesty 48 *Years* to consider of it; he considered himself in perfect Security—That the former Government of Geneva is completely annihilated, and *equality* Men fill all Offices—That the Prince of Conda has entered the Austrian Service, with 6000 Men—That Commodore Murray, with his Squadron, had sailed for the Scheldt—That General Montesquiou has arrived in London—That the Courts of Austria and Prussia were making the greatest Exertions to increase their Armies, and form large Magazines of Provisions, Ammunition, &c.—That Field-Marshal Count de Lasig was appointed Commander in Chief of the Austrian Armies destined to act against France, and was preparing his Equipage for the Campaign with the greatest Expedition—That the Emperor has resolved to be present at the next Campaign, with his principal Ministers, or at least reside within the Vicinity of the Army—That a new Corps was raising, to be dressed like the Uhlans, who were almost all destroyed in the last Campaign—That 40,000 Austrians were on their march, through Eers, the Upper Palatinate, and Franconia, for Coblentz, where 30,000 Prussians were expected to arrive before them, and that Gen. Dumourier arrived at Paris Dec. 30.

In addition to the above, and by the same Vessel, a Letter was received by a respectable Merchant in New-York, from his Correspondent in London, dated Jan. 9, which mentions, that the prevalent Report was, *the Arrival of an Express, that Moment, from the National Convention of France, announcing, that* SENTENCE *was passed on* LOUIS, *which condemned him to* IMPRISONMENT *during the War, and* PERPETUAL BANISHMENT *thereafter—That the Convention should not contend about the* SCHELDT—*and that they were inclined to support the Principles of profound Friendship with the British Nation.*

A Writer in a late Connecticut Paper, says, "The experiment of elective Sovereignty has never been fairly tried; and there has been no Instance in which the free Choice of a Nation has ever been, or could have been manifested in the Election of its Sovereign, in the European Quarter of the World. In the United States of America, *we* have fairly begun the Experiment of an *elective Sovereignty*, in the Choice of our President by the free Suffrages of a whole People. It remains only to be determined by Experience, whether this form of Government has sufficient Energy to perpetuate our national Happiness: or whether on the Death of the Man "who unites all Hearts," it can prevent the political Union of a Territory so widely extended, and a People so numerous, as the future Inhabitants of the United States!!!"

The present Prospect of America cannot fail to strike the Eye of the most remote Observer—her Commerce extending; her Manufactures rapidly encreasing; Arts and Sciences daily improving; her Agriculture flourishing; her Debts decreasing; and her Friends augmenting—add to these, Plenty within her Walls, and fearless of Menaces from without—It would puzzle its worst Enemies, were they to twirl the Globe around a Thousand Times, and examine it with the Eyes of Argus, to find such another favoured Spot; and, for all this, according to the Doctrine of some modern Reformers, we must have a Change of Men and Measures—"Vain his Attempts who strives to raise you all." *Virg. Gaz.*

DIED.]—At Philadelphia, Mrs. MARY BRINGHURST, Wife of Mr. John Bringhurst, Merchant of that City, and Daughter of Capt. Robert Lawton, of this Town.—Mrs. Bringhurst was amiable—she possessed a Sweetness of Disposition, and pleasing Brilliancy of Imagination—which, with her personal Attractions, rendered her highly engaging as a Companion—but she possessed more solid Qualities, which secured the Heart, and riveted the Attachment of the Husband to the Friend.

Long, long shall Mem'ry on thy Virtues dwell,
And long lament the Stroke by which they fell.

—At Johnsbury, State of Vermont, the Honorable NATHAN ARNOLD, Esq; formerly of Providence—a Gentleman whose many public and private Virtues endered him highly and deservedly esteemed.

—At Boston, suddenly, Capt. WILLIAM CLAGHORN, of New-Bedford.

Mr. BARBER,

SEEING a piece in your last paper, under the signature of *Nerus*, making illiberal remarks upon a publication in your Mercury of the 18th of February, signed *A Counsel-Man*, recommending a more circumspect attention to the cleansing patients from the Small-Pox Hospital at Jamestown, and also cautioning the inhabitants of Newport to take proper measures for preventing infectious persons from returning to Newport.—As a disinterested impartial observer, I think the advice was *friendly*, *humane* and *benevolent*; had a manifest tendency to promote the utility and benefit of the Hospital at Jamestown; most certainly could not be considered injurious, by advising to be careful in cleansing, &c. &c. and to the interest and reputation of the worthy Physician who attended; and more especially to secure the inhabitants of Newport from that most fatal of all disorders by infection in the natural way.—The advice of the *Counsel Man* was not assuming, because *in a multitude of Counsellors there is* SAFETY;—not as a *Town-Council Man*, therefore not Forgery, *as the Blockhead Nerus suggests*; necessary, because it will not be controverted, that a subject has taken the infection from a person who came out of that Hospital; consequently, it is to be presumed, that proper care and attention was neglected in cleansing, &c. &c. Therefore the Physician and Overseers were only admonished to be more prudent and careful in future: If they have given certificates to persons from the Hospital, that they were free from infection, *as Nerus has confidently asserted*, (though a doubt if every person can produce one) is it not very evident, they were not properly cleansed, as a person has taken the infection as mentioned above.—*This remarker Nerus* must be some nefarious character, replete with impudent scurrilous invectives, that no man but a perfect ruffian would introduce in a dispute that interested the inhabitants at large, and not by any means personal;—*even then, he would merit chastisement.* I am convinced he is not, *he cannot be a native of the town of Newport*, nor a friend to its inhabitants, or concerned about the safety and welfare of either the towns of Newport or Jamestown; he appears to be some unfeeling wretch, whose views are sordidly avaricious, and would not hesitate a moment in sacrificing a hundred lives to enhance his fortune a dollar.—It is my opinion, that the Overseers of Jamestown never wrote or even saw the piece under their signature, in your paper of the 25th of February. It was dictated by the *calumniating genius Nerus*; it breathes the same illiberal, abusive, saucy language. The observations of another of your correspondents, I suggest to be the same author; it is congenial of the same sentiments of scurrility and calumny.—I shall notice one of those nice *falsehoods*, that *Nerus* makes mention of in this writer, viz. he says the public ought to be informed, that in one instance only has the Small-Pox broke out in this town this winter, and that was brought from New-York, &c. &c. The person that received the infection, at Mrs. Sheffield's, in Newport, by lodging with her children, and who came from the Hospital at Jamestown, it is true broke out about four miles from Newport, and was removed to the Hospital at Jamestown, where he had the disorder, to the greatest degree possible and live, *this is one of Nerus's nice falsehoods that do no mischief.* This meddling caitiff has without provocation undertaken to abuse and vilify a person who had no design or views of injuring any man, or disturbing the harmony subsisting betwixt the Towns of Newport and Jamestown;—nor had the *Counsel Man's* publication any such tendency, that I can see, but candidly considered, the contrary effect. Z.

Newport, March 1.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, March 4.

ENTERED.	*From*
Brig Patty, Lovett,	Aux Cayes
—— True-Briton, Aickman,	Kingston
—— Ruth, Norris,	Cape Francois
Schooner Abigail, Bowen,	St. Martins
Sloop Little Nat, Rockwell,	Aux Cayes
—— Two Friends, Chappell,	New-London
—— Four-Cousins, Weaver,	Norfolk
CLEARED.	*For*
Ship Polly, Norris,	St. Eustatia
Snow Dove, Perry,	Ditto
Schooner Hannah, Townsend,	Cape-Francois
—— Adventure, Phillips,	Martinique
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Elizabeth, Sisson,	Charleston

For SALE,

A FEW Boxes of 6 by 8 Belfast CROWN-GLASS, by
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

TO BE LET,

And Possession immediately given,

A LARGE and commodious HOUSE, on the Hill, together with the LOT on which it stands, consisting of a large Garden and Yard, well fenced, and a good Well of Water.——It was formerly a Public House, kept by James Sisson; is very pleasantly situated, and may be improved as a House of Entertainment, to take Lodgers, or may be divided to accommodate Two Families.——Inquire of FRANCIS BRINLEY, Esq;

Newport, February 23, 1793.

JOSEPH FREEBORN

PRESENTS his grateful Thanks to his Customers of last Year, and hopes to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the Time to come, as he shall make it his Endeavour to merit their further Employ, by pursuing his usual cheap Method, and having their Leather well dressed, and ready in Season.

He will Tan and Curry Calf-Skins for 3/6 Cash or Produce, and all other Skins or Hides as low as can be done in this Place.—He will also pay Cash or exchange any Kind of Leather for Stock, at his Tan-Works, opposite the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting-House.

Newport, March 4, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,
That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA } Wines	Prunes
Sherry } Wines	Citron
Lisbon } Wines	Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts
Port } Wines	Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.
Malaga } Wines	Currants
West-India } Rum	Thin-shell'd } Almonds
New-England } Rum	Sugar'd } Almonds
Cherry } Rum	Sugar Plumbs
Gin	Barley Sugar
Anniseed Cordial	Brown Sugar
Doctor Stevens	Loaf Do.
Hyson } TEAS	Molasses
Hyson-Skin } TEAS	Chocolate
Souchong } TEAS	Coffee
Bohea } TEAS	Starch
Nutmegs	Flour
Cinnamon	Writing-Paper } per
Cloves	Wrapping-Paper } Ream
Mace	Cotton Wool
Allspice	WINDOW-GLASS
Ginger	Ground Camwood
Pepper	Ground Stick } Redwood
Olives	Flour } Brimstone
Capers	Roll } Brimstone
Florence Oil	Indigo
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles	Copperas
English Mustard	Allum
Fresh Malaga Grapes	Best Boston made SNUFF, per Bladder.
Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.	

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Newport, January 21, 1793.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,

Imported in the last Ships; suitable for all Seasons, but more especially the ensuing
WINTER,
And to be had at the lowest Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wish to present their grateful Thanks for past Favours, and hope to serve their good Customers no less to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

NEWFIELD BRIDGE LOTTERY.

THE Drawing of NEWFIELD BRIDGE LOTTERY is postponed until the *second Tuesday* of *March* next, on Account of the Adjournment of the County Court to the Time first proposed—The Subscriber being Clerk of said Court, and others of the Managers belonging to it, is the sole Reason, and not on Account of the Number of Tickets on hand.——The Drawing will POSITIVELY commence at the Time now set without fail, and continue from Day to Day till finished.

DAVID BURR, *in Behalf of the Managers.*

Newfield, Feb. 3, 1793.

☞ TICKETS, at Four Dollars each, in the above Lottery, in which are, 1 Prize of 4000—3 of 1000—5 of 500—10 of 200—and 28 of 100 Dollars, may be had of JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office;—by whom the Prizes will be paid.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1793.

BOOK-BINDING done in the Brick-Market Chamber.

Newport, February 4, 1793.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

SONG

FOR THE PRESIDENT's BIRTH DAY—1793.
Sung at the BALL *laſt Evening.*

[AIR *in the Poor Soldier*, " Tho' *Leixſlip* is proud of her cloſe ſhady Bowers. "]

I.

THOUGH Envy and Malice their creſts have erected,
While Calumny ſcatters their firebrands around,
I'll ſing *Freedom's Favorite*, ſo juſtly reſpected;
Each *Patriot's* boſom will echo the ſound!
He has oft been compar'd with the fam'd ALEXANDER,
Whoſe prudence and valour led captive a World!
But the Grecian muſt yield to our nobler Commander,
Who Freedom's dread thunders at Tyranny hurl'd.

II.

JULIUS CÆSAR is render'd immortal in ſtory,
Who aim'd at *new Conqueſts* his fame to increaſe;
But WASHINGTON's virtues have gain'd that true glory
Which, radiant in *War*, glows ſtill brighter in *Peace!*
CHARLES, LEWIS and FREDERICK, vainly expected
To bind their Renown on the obſolete plan;
But ſuch Fabrics muſt tumble—becauſe they're erected
On the ruins of FREEDOM, that BIRTH-RIGHT of MAN!

III.

Fair COLUMBIA's ſons, by HER WASHINGTON headed,
To *rational Freedom* a Temple have rear'd;
Its *Baſis** need only by *Deſpots* be dreaded—
By *Freemen* 'twill always be lov'd and rever'd!
Our *Union* ſhould baniſh ſeditious diſcourſes,
To prove that *Good Order* and *Freedom* agree;
Then firm round THE PATRIOT let's rally our forces,
And ſhew all the World *We deſerve* it be free!

IV.

May our *Federal Fabric* that wonder of Sages,
Cemented by *Knowledge* and *Friendſhip* ſublime,
—Its beauty and firmneſs increaſing thro' ages—
Like WASHINGTON's *Fame* be coeval with *Time!*
In all *civic virtues* THIS HERO ſurpaſſes;
Let's ne'er from *his tenets* apoſtate be found:
Toaſt "*his health and long life!*"—to the brim fill your glaſſes—
Ye Winds, waft our wiſhes—ye Skies, catch the ſound!

Philadelphia, 20th February, 1793.

* *Knowledge of* "The Rights of Man."

The COLLECTION, N° XXII.

"I AM THE VINE:—YE ARE THE BRANCHES."

THUS ſaith the condeſcending REDEEMER.—Conſolatory figure.—Let me for a moment conſider its import.

In a ſpot, the moſt dry and barren, the Vine is known to flouriſh, in a moſt ſurprizing manner. It unfolds a multitude of cluſters, which ſwell with delicate and ſprightly juice, for the accommodation of man. There is no plant, it is ſaid, which appears ſo unlovely and deformed. It is abſolutely neceſſary that this plant be united to a prop; hence, mingling with the Elm, as Virgil obſerves, its multiplied cluſters overtop the verdant head of that Tree.

There are three enemies, of a peculiar ſort, to which the Vine is ſubjected:—Theſe enemies infeſt its branches by millions, and are particularly inveterate againſt the young ſhoots, with their buds and productions; but, at the cloſe of the year, the Vine-dreſſer induſtriouſly ſeeks out the contorted leaves, *not the branches*, and burns them at the foot of the tree, by which means thoſe legions of malevolent depoſiters are rendered incapable of further miſchief.

How extremely obvious, in every part of this expreſſive metaphor. I am the Vine, ſays the Lord of life; true; and he is planted in the barren ſoil of human nature. Sterile and unfruitful in every perfect work, the experience of ages will pronounce it. If the Branches bring forth fruit, it is by being grafted into the Vine. From me, ſaith EMMANUEL, GOD with us, thy fruit is found. The Divine nature is united to the human. *The Father appears, in the character of the Son.* Thus the contraſt between the *Elm* and *Vine* becomes divinely emblematic.

In an exhibition of DEITY, ſo myſterious, there is, to mortal view, no comelineſs for which he ſhould be deſired.—Sin, that deforming invader, continues to harraſs the Branches:—The World preſents its faſcinating charms:—A treacherous Heart is ever ſtreaming with alluſive ſuggeſtions; and the indulged principle of confuſion, is indefatigable in leading us on to Miſery.—But, the Day haſtens, when the great Huſbandman ſhall ariſe, he will dreſs his Vine, will *ſhake from the Branches* the contorted leaves, the ſpecious covering, the waning foliage of human Righteouſneſs, with the latent principle which ſtimulates to Evil, and burning them at the foot of the Tree, ſhall give ALL THE BRANCHES to flouriſh with immortal Beauty.

THORNTON's, Bickerſtaff's, Wheeler's, Phillips's, Freemaſon's and other ALMANACKS for 1793, to be ſold, by J. RICHARDSON, at the Poſt Office.

Chriſtoph. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the beſt Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Uſe whatever.
Alſo,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt.

FLAX.

WANTED,

By the PROPRIETORS *of the* DUCK MANUFACTORY, *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dreſſed FLAX, for which CASH will be paid on Delivery.—Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Excellent Hyſon Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glaſs, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Beſt Holland Gin, by the Quarter-Caſk,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT of One Hundred BARRELS of Baltimore and Alexandria fine and ſuperfine FLOUR.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Caſh.

☞ He will pay Caſh for any Quantity of live GEESE FEATHERS.
Newport, Jan. 25, 1792.

Juſt received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A QUANTITY of FLOUR and BUTTER, cheap for CASH.
He has alſo for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.
Newport, January 14, 1793.

A cheap STORE

Of choice GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, juſt opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, ſhall be ſerved with Attention and Deſpatch, and the ſmalleſt Favour moſt gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

By Order of the Aſſignees will be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, *on the Premiſes, on Thurſday the 21ſt of March, if fair Weather, otherwiſe on the next fair Day, for* CASH *only,*

All the perſonal Property of the

late RICHARD GREENE, of Warwick, conſiſting of Horned Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, Swine, Farming Utenſils, Houſhold Furniture, and a Quantity of Hay.
Warwick, Feb 13, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING,

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of SILAS COOKE, Eſq; formerly of Newport, Merchant, but late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment, to the Subſcriber, Adminiſtrator upon ſaid Eſtate, with the Will annexed.
JOHN BROWN.
South-Kingſtown, Feb. 21, 1793.

THE Creditors to the Eſtate of SILAS COOKE, Eſq; formerly of Newport, Merchant, but late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, and whoſe Eſtate is repreſented inſolvent, are hereby notified to bring in their Claims upon ſaid Eſtate to us the Subſcribers (appointed Commiſſioners for receiving and examining ſuch Claims, by the Town-Council for the ſaid Town of South-Kingſtown) within Six Months from this Twenty-firſt Day of February, 1793, being the Time allowed by ſaid Town-Council for bringing in the ſame; and that we will attend to receive their Claims, at the Dwelling Houſe of Sands Perkins, in ſaid South Kingſtown, the firſt Monday in every Month, during ſaid Time.
JEREMIAH SHEFFIELD,
SANDS PERKINS,
JOSEPH BABCOCK.
South-Kingſtown, Feb. 21, 1793.

All Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt the Eſtate of ISAAC ANTHONY, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent them to the Subſcribers ſpeedily for Payment; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, that the Subſcribers may be enabled to ſatisfy the Demands againſt the ſame.—Thoſe who neglect complying with this Requeſt, may depend upon being ſued at the next May Court.
REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix,*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor.*
Portſmouth, Feb. 18, 1793.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loan within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which, as ſuch, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the County of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Preſence of
}
Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ *The Printers in the reſpective States, are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.*

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

SONG

FOR THE *PRESIDENT's* BIRTH-DAY—1793.
Sung at the BALL *laſt Evening.*

[AIR *in the Poor Soldier*, " Tho' *Leixſlip* is proud of her cloſe ſhady Bowers. "]

I.

THOUGH Envy and Malice their creſts have erected,
While Calumny ſcatters their firebrands around,
I'll ſing *Freedom's Fav'rite*, ſo juſtly reſpected;
Each *Patriot's* boſom will echo the ſound!
He has oft been compar'd with the fam'd ALEXANDER,
Whoſe prudence and valour led captive a World!
But the Grecian muſt yield to our nobler Commander,
Who Freedom's dread thunders at Tyranny hurl'd.

II.

JULIUS CÆSAR is render'd immortal in ſtory,
Who aim'd by *new Conqueſts* his fame to increaſe;
But WASHINGTON's virtues have gain'd that true glory
Which, radiant in *War*, glows ſtill brighter in *Peace!*
CHARLES, LEWIS and FREDERICK, vainly expected
To build their Renown on the obſolete plan;
But ſuch Fabrics muſt tumble—becauſe they're erected
On the ruins of FREEDOM, that BIRTH RIGHT of MAN!

III.

Fair COLUMBIA's ſons, by HER WASHINGTON headed,
To *rational Freedom* a Temple have rear'd;
Its *Baſis** need only by *Deſpots* be dreaded—
By *Freemen* 'twill always be lov'd and rever'd!
Our *Union* ſhould baniſh ſeditious diſcourſes,
To prove that *Good Order* and *Freedom* agree;
Then firm round THE PATRIOT let's rally our forces,
And ſhew all the World *We deſerve to be free!*

IV.

May our *Federal Fabric* that wonder of Sages,
Cemented by *Knowledge* and *Friendſhip* ſublime,
—Its beauty and firmneſs increaſing thro' ages—
Like WASHINGTON's *Fame* be coeval with *Time!*
In all *civic virtues* THIS HERO ſurpaſſes;
Let's ne'er from *his tenets* apoſtate be found:
Toaſt "*his health and long life!*"—to the brim fill your glaſſes—
Ye Winds, waft our wiſhes—ye Skies, catch the ſound!

Philadelphia, 20th February, 1793.

* *Knowledge of* "The Rights of Man."

The COLLECTION, N° XXII.

"I AM THE VINE:—YE ARE THE BRANCHES."

THUS ſaith the condeſcending REDEEMER.—Conſolatory figure.—Let me for a moment conſider its import.

In a ſpot, the moſt dry and barren, the Vine is known to flouriſh, in a moſt ſurprizing manner. It unfolds a multitude of cluſters, which ſwell with delicate and ſprightly juice, for the accommodation of man. There is no plant, it is ſaid, which appears ſo unlovely and deformed. It is abſolutely neceſſary that this plant be united to a prop; hence, mingling with the ELM, as Virgil obſerves, its multiplied cluſters overtop the verdant head of that Tree.

There are three enemies, of a peculiar ſort, to which the Vine is ſubjected:—Theſe enemies infeſt it's branches by millions, and are particularly inveterate againſt the young ſhoots, with their buds and productions; but, at the cloſe of the year, the Vine-dreſſer induſtriouſly ſeeks out the contorted leaves, *not the branches*, and burns them at the foot of the tree, by which means thoſe legions of malevolent deſpoilers are rendered incapable of further miſchief.

How extremely obvious, is every part of this expreſſive metaphor. I am the Vine, ſays the Lord of life; true; and he is planted in the barren ſoil of human nature. Sterile and unfruitful in every perfect work, the experience of ages will pronounce it. If the Branches bring forth fruit, it is by being grafted into the Vine. From me, ſaith EMMANUEL, GOD with us, thy fruit is found. The Divine nature is united to the human. *The Father appears, in the character of the Son.* Thus the contact between the *Elm* and *Vine* becomes divinely emblematic.

In an exhibition of DEITY, ſo myſterious, there is, to mortal view, no comelineſs for which he ſhould be deſired.——Sin, that deforming invader, continues to harraſs the Branches:—The World preſents its faſcinating charms:—A treacherous Heart is ever teeming with alluſive ſuggeſtions; and the indulged principle of conſuſion, is indefatigable in leading us on to Miſery.——But, the Day haſtens, when the great Huſbandman ſhall ariſe, he will dreſs his Vine, will *ſhake from the Branches* the contorted leaves, the ſpecious covering, the waning foliage of human Righteouſneſs, with the latent principle which ſtimulates to Evil, and burning them at the foot of the Tree, ſhall give ALL THE BRANCHES to flouriſh with immortal Beauty.

THORNTON's, Bickerſtaff's, Wheeler's, Phillips's, Freemaſon's and other ALMANACKS for 1793, to be ſold, by J. RICHARDSON, at the Poſt Office.

Chriſtoph. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the beſt Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Uſe whatever.
Alſo,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt.

FLAX.

WANTED,

By the PROPRIETORS *of the* DUCK MANUFACTORY, *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dreſſed FLAX, for which CASH will be paid on Delivery.—Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Excellent Hyſon Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glaſs, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Beſt Holland Powder, by the Quarter-Cask,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT of One Hundred BARRELS of Baltimore and Alexandria fine and ſuperfine FLOUR.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Caſh.

☞ He will pay Caſh for any Quantity of live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Jan. 25, 1792.

Juſt received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A QUANTITY of FLOUR and BUTTER, cheap for CASH.
He has alſo for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, January 14, 1793.

A cheap STORE

Of choice GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, juſt opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, ſhall be ſerved with Attention and Deſpatch, and the ſmalleſt Favours moſt gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

By Order of the Aſſignees will be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, *on the Premiſes, on Thurſday the 21ſt of March, if fair Weather, otherwiſe on the next fair Day, for* CASH *only,*

All the perſonal Property of the

late RICHARD GREENE, of Warwick, conſiſting of Horned Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, Swine, Farming Utenſils, Houſhold Furniture, and a Quantity of Hay.

Warwick, Feb. 13, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING,

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of SILAS COOKE, Eſq; formerly of Newport, Merchant, but late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment, to the Subſcriber, Adminiſtrator upon ſaid Eſtate, with the Will annexed.

JOHN BROWN.

South-Kingſtown, Feb. 21, 1793.

THE Creditors to the Eſtate of SILAS COOKE, Eſq; formerly of Newport, Merchant, but late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, and whoſe Eſtate is repreſented inſolvent, are hereby notified to bring in their Claims upon ſaid Eſtate to us the Subſcribers (appointed Commiſſioners for receiving and examining ſuch Claims, by the Town-Council for the ſaid Town of South-Kingſtown) within Six Months from this Twenty-firſt Day of February, 1793, being the Time allowed by ſaid Town-Council for bringing in the ſame; and that we will attend to receive their Claims, at the Dwelling Houſe of Sands Perkins, in ſaid South Kingſtown, the firſt Monday in every Month, during ſaid Time.

JEREMIAH SHEFFIELD,
SANDS PERKINS,
JOSEPH BABCOCK.

South-Kingſtown, Feb. 21, 1793.

All Perſons having any juſt

Demands againſt the Eſtate of ISAAC ANTHONY, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent them to the Subſcribers ſpeedily for Payment; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, that the Subſcribers may be enabled to ſatisfy the Demands againſt the ſame.—Thoſe who neglect complying with this Requeſt, may depend upon being ſued at the next May Court.

REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix,*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor.*

Portſmouth, Feb. 18, 1793.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which, as ſuch, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the County of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Preſence of
}

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ *The Printers in the reſpective States, are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.*